

Gamma Ray Burst Discoveries with the Swift Mission

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Outline

Long GRBs

Collapsar Understanding

Short GRBs

Afterglow

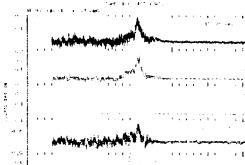
Reduced Trigger Threshold

Hard X-ray Sky Survey

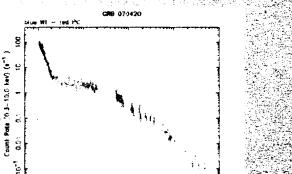


Swift GRB from April 20

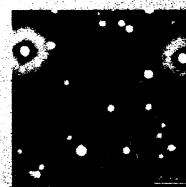
BAT prompt emission



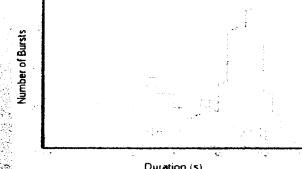
XRT afterglow lightcurve



UVOT images



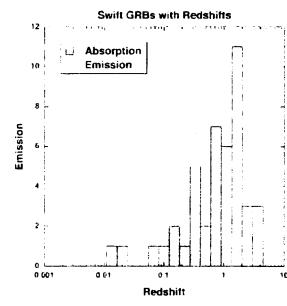
Long GRBs



Kouveliotou et al. 1993

60 Swift Long GRB Redshifts

$<z> = 2.3$

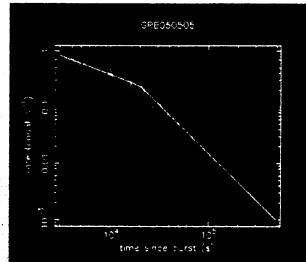


GRB 050505

$z = 4.27$

Duration = 60 s

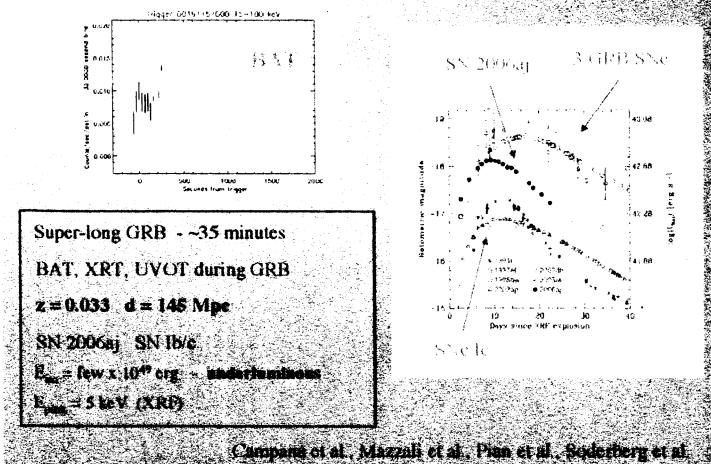
XRT



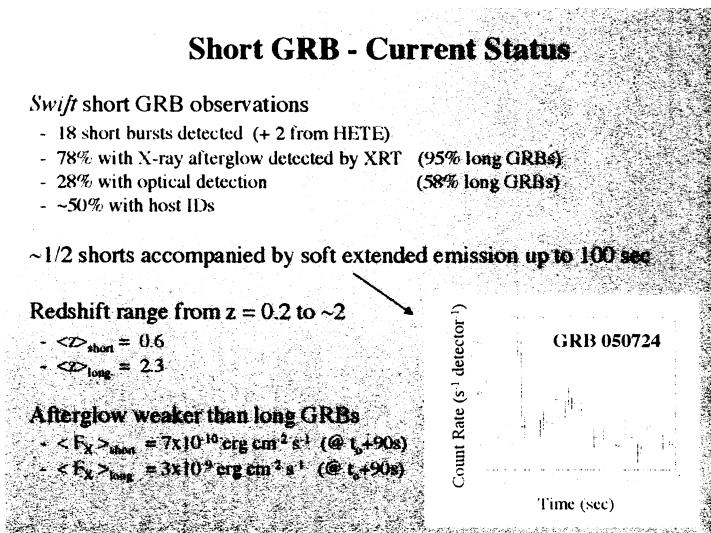
BAT

z	GRB	Optical/IR Brightness
6.29	050904	J = 18 @ 3 hrs
5.6	060927	I = 16 @ 2 min
5.3	050814	K = 18 @ 23 hrs
5.11	060522	R = 21 @ 1.5 hrs
4.9	060510B	J = 19 @ 2 hr
4.41	060223A	V = 18 @ 1 min
4.05	060206	V = 17 @ 1 min

GRB 060218: GRB + Supernova



Short GRBs



6.29	050904	2.04	070611
5.47	050927	1.95	050315
5.3	050814	1.71	050802
5.11	060523	1.55	051111
4.9	060510B	1.51	060502A
4.41	060223A	1.50	070306
4.27	050505	1.49	060418
4.05	060206	1.44	050318
3.97	050730	1.31	061121
3.91	060210	1.29	050126
3.71	060405	1.26	061007
3.69	060906	1.13	060903
3.53	060115	1.17	070208
3.44	061110B	0.97	070419A
3.43	060707	0.94	051016B
3.36	061222B	0.84	070318
3.34	050906	0.83	050904
3.24	050319	0.83	061217
3.21	060926	0.76	061110A
3.21	060526	0.70	060904B
3.09	060407A	0.65	050416A
2.95	070411	0.63	070512A
2.96	050401	0.61	050325A
2.82	050403	0.55	051221A
2.71	060714	0.55	060729
2.68	060604	0.46	060612
2.61	050520A	0.41	061210
2.59	070529	0.29	050908
2.43	060406	0.25	050724
2.38	051109A	0.22	050309B
2.35	070110	0.18	050414
2.31	070504	0.12	061201
2.30	060120	0.11	061201
2.18	050922C	0.09	050905
		0.03	050312

Short GRB Redshifts

red = short GRBs

Three Groups

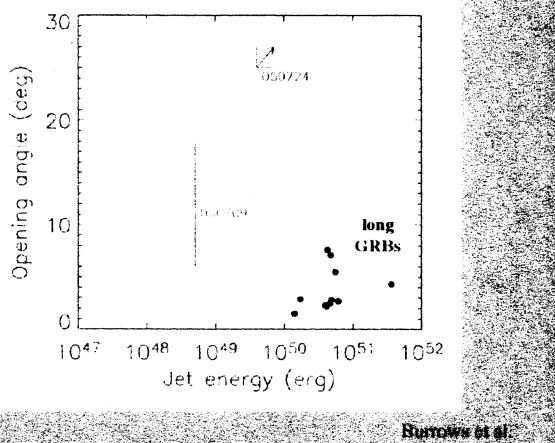
Swift GRBs (mostly)

Faint Short Hosts Large Distances

● Short GRBs
● Long GRBs
HST Photo 2

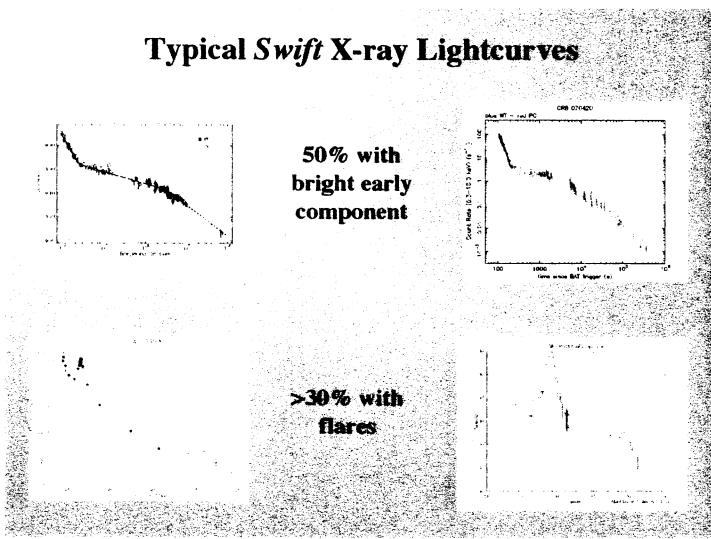
short host magnitudes

Short GRB Beaming

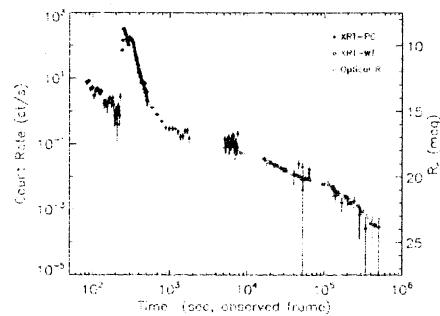


Afterglows

Typical *Swift* X-ray Lightcurves



Achromatic Jet Break - GRB 060526



$z=3.21$
jet angle = 7°

Dai et al. 2007

Puzzling Data

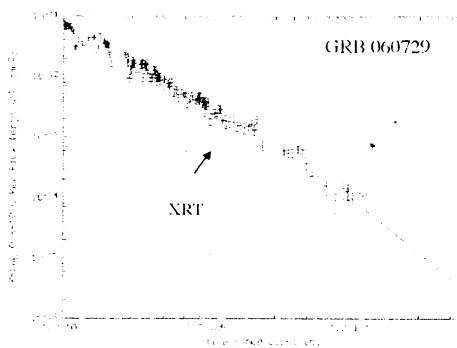
- Many GRBs do not show jet breaks
- In many other cases, optical and X-ray breaks are not coincident
- Complex shape of afterglow lightcurves makes jet break hard to find

Some argue that there is some evidence for achromatic breaks in many *Swift* GRBs

Willingale et al. 2007

Curran et al. 2007

GRB 060729 - Long Afterglow



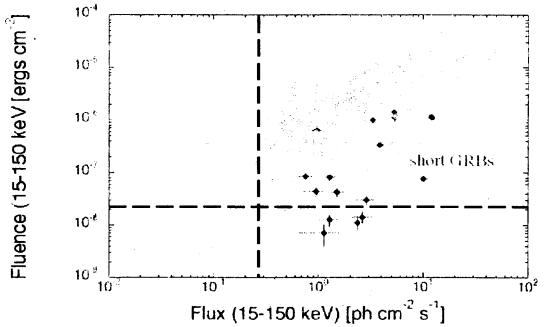
Limit on jet angle
 $\theta > 23^\circ$
(Sari et al. equation
 $n = 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 $cff_r = 0.2$)
 $E_{\gamma} > 2 \times 10^{51} \text{ erg}$

Grupce et al. 2007

New Initiatives

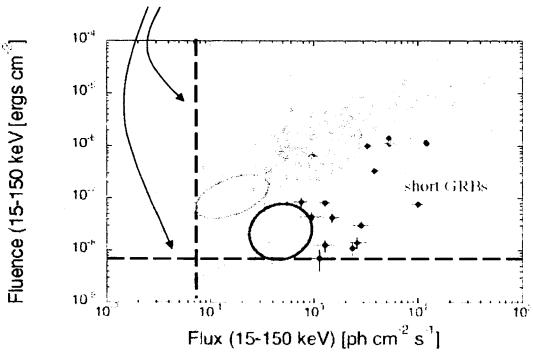
- GRBs from slew data
 - Collaboration with Grindlay group
 - Extra ~ 10 GRBs/yr
- Lower BAT trigger thresholds
 - 1-2 spacecraft slews per day
 - Real GRBs recognized by XRT/UVOT detection
 - Coincidence with nearby galaxies
 - Real GRB rate unknown, perhaps 20 GRBs/yr

BAT Fluence and Flux Limits



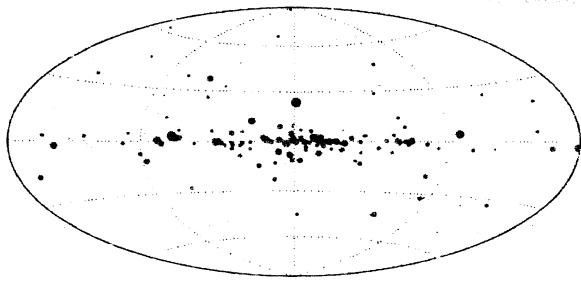
BAT Fluence and Flux Limits

lower thresholds



BAT Sky Survey

BAT Hard X-ray Survey



color coded by type
size proportional to log BAT rate

- Galaxy cluster
- Brained AGN (Bla, ac, Bl, Lac, Q30)
- Unbrained AGN (Ca, Ar, N, Galaxy, etc)
- pulsar or supernova remnant
- UV star
- X-ray binary
- unknown

Survey Results and Implications

- At 22 months 526 sources are detected
- Sensitivity is ~ 1 mCrab all sky
- Errors still dominated by statistics
- Early results
 - 15 gamma-ray blazars (one at $z=3$)
 - 3 symbiotic stars
 - **Absorbed AGN (Sy 2's) are $\sim 60\%$ of BAT AGN**
 - \Rightarrow Absorbed systems dominate AGN population in unbiased samples
- Implications
 - **First complete knowledge of local AGN population**
 - **7% of luminous ($-L^*$) galaxies in local universe have AGN**

